

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| SUPPORTS ANY AND ALL GOVERNMENT MEASURES AT ALL TIMES. | <div data-bbox="312 184 810 223" data-label="Section-Header"> <h2>THE GARDEN ISLAND</h2> </div> <div data-bbox="391 226 731 250" data-label="Text"> <p>Kauai First, Last and all the time.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="312 275 810 302" data-label="Text"> <p>KENNETH C. HOPPER, Managing Editor</p> </div> <div data-bbox="306 323 828 347" data-label="Text"> <p>TUESDAY - - - - - FEBRUARY 25, 1919</p> </div> | PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY LIHUE KAUAI |
|--|--|---|

THE GOVERNOR FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

The Governor, in his message calls attention to the custom of early days in Hawaii when women were considered good enough to be prime ministers, governesses and members of the house of nobles. He suggests, by way of inference, that if women just emerging from barbarism were capable of filling these responsible positions as well as men, surely their more highly civilized sisters of today ought to be trusted with the vote.

It is surely a very sane inference. Try them and see.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

We beg to commend to the attention of our readers the Governor's message to the Legislature, published at length in this issue. It is a document worthy of the station; dignified, intelligent, progressive, and with a most commendable quality of vision which forecasts conditions and opportunities coming, and sizes up the future and our relation to it, in a broad and discriminating way. There is also an optimistic ring to it which is refreshing and stimulating; altogether it is good reading which gives the earnest of great things ahead of us.

THE REJECTION OF UNFIT HOMESTEADERS

The Governor's message calls attention to the abuse of the homesteading privilege by which an applicant with no means, no fitness, no knowledge of the business, and no serious purpose to make good as a homesteader, exploits his privilege as an easy means of speculation, which discredits homesteading and robs the public. The governor urges that the law be amended so as to give

the government the right to reject an applicant when it is determined that he is unfit to develop the land.

We would most cordially endorse this suggestion of the Governor, only premising that this right of rejection should be carefully guarded so that it may not give rise to any charge of arbitrary or autocratic action on the part of the government.

JAPANESE EDUCATION IN HAWAII

A leaflet being circulated by the Japanese Educational Association of Hawaii purports to explain the intents and purposes of the Japanese schools and give information concerning them.

It seems that there are 138 such schools throughout the Islands; that the instruction in these schools is confined to eight hours a week; the course runs for eight years and covers the primary and grammar grades, the higher grades being taught in the morning and the lower in the afternoon.

The justification for these schools is declared to be that the children may be retained in a condition of sympathy and fellowship with the parents and other relatives and friends, who are out and out Japanese.

Our sympathies goes out for the little Japanese "kids" who, after being worried and harried for several hours, wrestling with the difficulties of the English language, must put in even an hour and a half more with the delirious mazes of the "Japanese Kana and the Common Chinese characters" which must utterly sap their little souls of whatever energy they may have left. That they should be able to talk to their parents and friends in the standard language of Japan, seems reasonable

enough, but that they should have to learn to write, in that most intricate and laborious system, and that they should be taught Japanese morality, history and geography—this seems unnecessary and uncalled for, on top of what they have to learn in the public schools.

There are many reasons why the Japanese schools in this territory should be abolished. Ask the teachers in our public schools, they will give you one good and sufficient reason. Ask the Y. M. C. A. men who work among the Japanese on this Island. They will give you some more good and sufficient reasons. But to our mind the last words of Theodore Roosevelt were uttered expressly for our benefit: "There can be no divided allegiance here. Any man who says he is an American flag, We have room also, isn't an American at all. We have room for but one flag, the American flag. We have room for but one language here and that is the English language. And we have room for but one soul loyalty, and that is loyalty to the American people."

It is very gratifying to learn from the report appearing in our last issue that the majority of the Board of Supervisors consider the interest of the tax payers paramount to that of courting favor with the road employees.

At the last meeting one supervisor proposed increasing the daily wage of the road worker to \$2.50, but found no supporters. The majority can be assured that their action will not be passed unnoticed at the forthcoming election by the men who have to foot the bill.

We should be proud of their action in not playing to politics.

met as an insignificant and very humble part of the body of Nobles. In those early days the Legislature met in Lahaina, which was the Capital.

The method of voting was still very simple ten years later, when it was only necessary for a voter to hand his tax receipt to the clerk in charge, and he was then entitled to cast a ballot for anyone he pleased; no list of candidates having been made out.

One striking peculiarity of the early legislative bodies, as well as the executive government, was the fact that women of rank held an important place. The leading prime minister for many years was the famous Kaalfumanu, and there were no less than four members out of thirteen constituting the house of nobles in 1813 who were women. Female governesses served down to a much more recent date, Lanihau being an instance on this Island. There were no fixed periods for the sessions of the Legislature in those days and they ran from one day to seven months. One of the strange features of these sessions was that the representatives generally sat for a much longer time than the nobles, generally a few days longer, but in one case 43 days.

PRESENT TENDENCIES IN IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

1. IMMIGRATION:

With reference to the immediate future all indications point to a small immigration from foreign countries, especially from European countries, into the United States.

1. The new Immigration Law, with its illiteracy test, will be strictly enforced by the authorities if the flow of undesirable im-

migrants threatens to become large.

2. In the past the emigration laws of European nations have been but slightly enforced. Undoubtedly they are about to be strictly enforced in order to retain the able-bodied workers now necessary to Europe for her enormous reconstruction undertakings.

3. In the immediate future higher wages will prevail throughout Europe.

The world's available SUPPLY of labor has been reduced by casualties of war. These casualties exceed twenty-five millions (25,000,000) of men.

The DEMAND for labor to restore the devastated portions of Europe will be exceedingly great for a number of years to come.

H. EMIGRATION:

Economic conditions in Europe, with accompanying high wages and the demand for skilled and unskilled labor will induce a heavy flow of alien workers from the United States.

The Immigration Officers in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are working at top speed on thousands of applications of workers for permits and passports.

The Steamship Offices of the East are now besieged by thousands of persons eager to secure passage to Europe. On several steamship lines all available passenger space has been booked for many months in advance.

Past record shows that 30 per cent of the immigrants from foreign countries into the United States returned to their foreign homes to remain there permanently. This exodus fell in the year 1917 to 66,277 persons.

* AH signs point to a huge exodus of steerage passengers during the years 1919 and 1920.

New Land Commissioner

Commenting on the appointment of Charles T. Bailey as land commissioner, the Advertiser of the 18th says: Conduct of the public's business in the same thorough manner as if it was the business of a private corporation and a fair and square deal for everyone having business with his department is to be the policy of Charles T. Bailey, new territorial land commissioner, appointed by Governor McCarthy to succeed Bertram G. Rivenburgh, whose letter of resignation came to the Governor yesterday.

Mr. Bailey has been acting land commissioner since the departure of Mr. Rivenburgh to the mainland on October 25. He has been chief hydrographer and engineer in the division of hydrography, department of public lands, since 1917 and prior to that was assistant engineer of the water resources branch of the U. S. geological survey with headquarters at Honolulu.

Green Mountain Boy

The new land commissioner is a native of Greensboro, Vermont, and was educated at Craftsbury, Vermont, and the University of Vermont, where he obtained his B. S. degree in civil engineering. He was instrument man on grade separation work at Detroit with the Michigan Central railroad from 1909 to 1910 and was junior engineer of the water resources branch of the U. S. geological survey at Newport, Kentucky, from 1910 to 1912.

So far as the personnel of the department is concerned, there will be no changes, at least not at present, Mr. Bailey said last night.

The former commissioner's resignation was received yesterday by the Governor in the first letter he had had from Mr. Rivenburgh since the latter went to the mainland. Mr. Rivenburgh said his wife's health was still poor and she was confined to her bed at Washington at the present time. He said he had no definite plans for the future.

Lately, the former commissioner said, he has been helping Angus Erly, secretary to Delegate Kubio,

in explaining several matters to various committees in congress. Also he said he had been responsible for the unearthing of the national park bill which had remained untouched in Washington since the return of Secretary Lane's party, and had had it introduced in both houses of the national legislature. The secretary of the interior, he asserted, is anxious to see the bill go through and thinks it probably will pass at this session.

RARE COINS

At a little Japanese country store the other day they took in in the natural course of trade, from a Hawaiian, a French piece bearing the date 1814 and an American half dollar of 1821, making these coins about one hundred years old. Where they have been all this time is a question. The enterprising store man declined to take the five franc piece at par, because it was a foreign coin. He is now satisfied, however, that it is a "find."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Editor, Garden Island—Might I suggest that through the columns of your paper you urge the public of Kauai to "Wear a Mask; It May Save Your Life." Having been in San Francisco and with the American Red Cross during the early stage of the influenza epidemic, I was able to know at first hand that it was due to wearing of masks that many lives were saved.

The carrying of camphor, use of mouth-washes and nose sprays proved worthless, as the germ is spread by sneezing or coughing.

If the laborers on the plantations were made to wear gauze masks it would be the means of quickly stamping out this dreaded plague and the possible saving of many lives.

As it is not possible for each individual here on Kauai to have any of the serum injected into them, this simple precaution should be followed. The masks are made of four thicknesses of sanitary gauze with a 1/4 inch tape sewed to each corner, long enough to reach to the back of the head and tie. It is unnecessary to use any antiseptic solution on the gauze, but people wearing a mask should not put their hands either on face or mask until they wash their hands.

"Wear a Mask and Save Your Life," was the slogan which the Red Cross used in San Francisco.

Yours truly,
FRANCIS L. MATTHEWS,
Kapaa, Kauai,
Feb. 21, 1919.

When in Honolulu

stop at

The Blaisdell

EUROPEAN PLAN

Running water in every room; rooms singly or with baths; comfortable beds; close to best restaurants and all car lines. Highest class service. Centrally located in the theatre and shopping centers.

J. F. CHILD, Proprietor

Order It By Mail!

Our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is exceptionally well equipped to handle all your Drug and Toilet wants thoroughly and at once.

We will pay postage on all orders of 50¢ and over, except the following:

Mineral Waters, Baby Foods, Glassware and articles of unusual weight and small value.

Non-Mailable: Alcohol, Strychnine, Rat poisons, Iodine, Ant poison, Mercury Antiseptic Tablets, Lysol, Carbolic Acid, Gasoline, Turpentine, Benzine and all other poisonous or inflammable articles.

If your order is very heavy or contains much liquid, we suggest that you have it sent by freight.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

"Service Every Second"

The Rexal Store

Box 426 Honolulu

JEWELERS

EVERYTHING IN THE
SILVER AND GOLD LINE,
RICH CUT GLASS AND
ART GOODS.
MERCHANDISE OF THE
BEST QUALITY ONLY.

H.F. WICHMAN & CO., LD.

LEADING JEWELERS.

P. O. Box 342 Honolulu

January Sale OF

ALUMINUM Ware

3-qt. Saucepan and
Cover, each\$1.25
1-qt. Stew Pan, each35
2-qt. Double Boiler, each... 1.95
Individual Jelly Molds, doz. 1.00
2 1/2-qt. "Weavever" Lipped
Saucepan, each85
Bread Pans, each50
Cake Pans, each15
Soup Dishes, each25
Napkin Rings, each10
Tea Balls, each15
Cream Dippers, each15

Lik-Nu

A Guaranteed
ALUMINUM CLEANSER
25c pkg.

W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd.

The House of Housewares

35-65 S. King St. Honolulu

War Savings Stamps

Lihue Branch

Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

Thrift Stamps

JAS. F. MORGAN

Co. Ltd.

Stocks, Bonds,

Real Estate and Insurance

NO. 125-131 MERCHANT ST.

P. O. Box No. 594 Honolulu

Kuraoka & Co.
CONTRACTOR AND CARPENTER

Building, Painting, Moving
Buildings and General
Carpentering.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of
Furniture.

P. O. Box 265 - Lihue, Kauai

Royal Typewriters

TO THE VALUE OF
\$10,000 WERE PUR-
CHASED IN THE U. S.
BY BRITISH AND
FRENCH AGENTS
SENT FOR THE PUR-
POSE OF BUYING
AMERICAN MACHIN-
ERY.

Hawaiian News Co., Ltd.
Honolulu Young Hotel Bldg.